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THE EMPIRE CITY PHILATELIST.

A. M. CROUTER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

—> OFFICE, <—

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To Stamp Collectors!!—We would call attention to the fact that we are using the most strenuous efforts and money unstinted to establish a paper devoted to their interest. Not a "tawdry," "namby," "pamby" sheet, but a first-class, intelligent journal, wherein and whereby they may make known their wants, and find that intellectual pleasure that the great reading public get in the higher order of general literature. We trust—judging from our success in the past—that our labors are appreciated; but, as a further and substantial proof thereof, request them to subscribe.

To Parents!!—We would say that if their boy or girl have commenced their little collection, and tire you of an evening with their numerous questions on the subject of Philately, do not dampen their ardor by saying "you don't know," or "wait until some other time;" but put them in the way of getting the information by subscribing for this paper. Having the address of all reliable dealers and prominent collectors, we shall deem it a pleasure to give same through our columns when it is required, thus putting the amateur in the way of getting rare stamps or information concerning them. Further, we pledge our word that nothing in these columns shall meet their gaze that the most refined cannot peruse with impunity.

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Correspondents wishing reply by mail will enclose stamp for return postage.

Look out for No. 9 Holiday Issue. Single Copies, 20 Cents.

—* T H E *—

Empire City Philatelist.

Vol. 1.

New York, November, 1882.

No. 8

SHORT TALKS ABOUT STAMP-ISSUING COUNTRIES AND THEIR STAMPS.

BY A. M. C.

VI.—PERU.

Peru is a South American republic, and is bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, on the south and south-east by Bolivia, and on the east by Brazil. It lies between the parallels of 3°25'—21°31' south latitude, and 68°—81°20' west longitude. It resembles in the appearance of its outline a triangle, the base of which is formed by the boundary line between Peru and Ecuador on the north.

In area it is above 500,000 sq. miles; and according to the census of 1876, its population is 2,720,735, not including wild Indians.

The country is 1,100 miles in length, 780 miles in extreme breadth along the northern boundary, but is little more than 50 miles wide in the extreme south. Following the general direction, the coast-line is 1,660 miles in length. The shores are generally rocky and steep; in the south, lofty cliffs rise from the sea, and, in some places, the water close in shore has a depth of from 70 to 80 fathoms. Further north, however, occur sandy beaches, and in the north, the shores are often low and sandy, and covered with brushwood. Its harbors are few and unimportant. The harbors of Callao and Payta give the most secure anchorage. On account of the perpetual beating of the surf on the shore, recourse is had to the *balsas* or rafts, in order to land the passengers and baggage from vessels.

The islands off the Peruvian coast are small in extent and few in number, but are very valuable. The Lobos Islands form a group of three and the largest of them is Lobos de Tierra, which is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide. On the eastern sides of this group they are covered with guano, and the quantity on the whole group, when it was first exported, was estimated at 4,000,000 tons. The Chincha Islands are the most famous of all the groups near the Peruvian coast. They present, on the eastern side, a wall of precipitous rock, with a general slope towards the western shore. The cavities and inequalities of the surface used to be filled with guano, sometimes quarried to a depth of 80 feet. Convicts are used to cut the guano and load the vessels.

The surface of Peru is divided into three distinct

and well-defined tracts or belts, the climates of which are of every variety from torrid heat to arctic cold, and the productions of which range from the stunted herbage of the high mountain slopes to the oranges and citrons, the sugar-canes and cottons of the luxuriant tropical valleys. These three regions are the *Coast*, the *Sierra*, and the *Montana*.—The *Coast* is a narrow strip of sandy desert between the base of the Western Cordillera and the sea, and extending along the whole length of the country. The *Sierra* embraces all the mountainous region between the western base of the maritime Cordillera and the eastern base of the Andes, or the Eastern Cordillera. The *Montana* forms two-thirds of the entire area of the country, and stretches away for hundreds of leagues eastward from the Andes to the confines of Brazil.

The wealth and resources of Peru consist, not in manufactures, but entirely in mineral, vegetable, and animal products. The immense quantities of gold and silver found here by the Spanish invaders represented the accumulations of centuries, and that among a people who used the precious metals only for the purpose of ornamentation. The Andes abound in mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, bismuth, (a brittle metal of crystalline texture,) etc.; and in the Montana, gold is said to exist in abundance in veins and in pools on the margins of rivers. The public revenue of Peru is derived mainly from the sale of guano, and only to a small extent from customs. Another important mineral substance is nitrate of soda, which is found in immense quantities in the province of Tarapaea and also borax is found here in very large quantities. There were 608 miles of railway completed in 1876 and several hundreds in course of construction, including a line across the summit of the Cordillera de los Andes, and presenting engineering difficulties even more extraordinary than those overcome in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Peru, the origin of whose name is unknown, is now passing through its third historical era, and is manifesting its third phase of civilization. The present era may be said to date from the conquest of the country by the Spaniards in the early part of the 16th century; the middle era embraces the rule of the Incas; and the earliest era, about which but little is known, is that Pre-Incarial period, of unknown duration, during which a nation, or nations, living in large cities, flourished in the country, and had a civilization, a language, and a religion, different, and perhaps in some cases even far

superior than those of the Incas, who succeeded them and overran their territories. It is worthy of note that at Pachacamac, 25 miles south of Lima, where there are the remains of a now wholly deserted city, and of a great temple, the religion seems to have been a pure Theism: for when the Peruvians of Cuzco carried their victorious arms across the Cordilleras to this district, they beheld this temple with astonishment, not only because it rivaled if not surpassed in splendor the famous Temple of the Sun at Cuzco, but because it contained no image or visible symbol of a god. It was raised in honor of an invisible and mysterious deity, whom the inhabitants called Pachacamac, the Creator of the World. The Peruvians did not dare to destroy this temple, but contented themselves with building by its side a Temple of the Sun, to the worship of which they gradually won over the inhabitants.

Regarding the origin of the Incas, nothing definite can be said. We have no authorities on the subject save the traditions of the Indians, and these, besides being outrageously fabulous in character, are also conflicting. It seems that Manco, the first Inca, first appeared on the shores of Lake Titicaca, with his wife Mama Oello. He announced that he and his wife were children of the Sun, and were sent by the glorious Inti (the Sun) to teach the simple tribes. He is said to have carried with him a golden wedge. Wherever this wedge, on being struck upon the ground, should sink into the earth, and disappear forever, there it was decreed Manco should build his capital. Marching northward, the wedge disappeared in the plain of Cuzco and there he founded the city of Cuzco, and he became the first Inca, and founded the Peruvian race. He taught the men the useful arts, etc., while his wife taught the women to sew, spin, and weave. After a reign of forty years "he ascended to his father, the Sun," in the year 1062 A. D. The ancient Peruvian mode of keeping memoranda was with the *quipu*, a twisted woolen cord, upon which other smaller cords of different colors were tied.

Although the buildings of Peru were erected probably about the 12th century A. D., they possess an extraordinary likeness to those of the Pelasgi in Europe. The Peruvian walls are built with large polygonal blocks of stone, exactly like what is called "Cyclopean masonry." The jambs of the doorways slope inwards, like those of Etruscan tombs, and have similar lintels. The walls of Cuzco are good examples of this style. It is further remarkable, that these walls are built with re-entering angles, like the fortifications which were adopted in Europe only after the invention of gunpowder.

About 1516, and ten years before the death of Huayna Capac, the first white man had landed on the western shores of South America; but it was not till the year 1532, that Pizarro, at the head of

a small band of Spanish adventurers, actually invaded Peru, and compelled the haughty Inca to bow down at his feet, and thus Peru came to be a province to Spain. Pizarro became governor, but he had not been installed long before Almagro, a companion of his, rose against him, but was defeated and executed. After his death, his followers resolved to assassinate Pizarro as he returned from mass on Sunday, June 26, 1541. Hearing of the conspiracy, Pizarro deemed it prudent not to go to mass that day. His house was assaulted by the conspirators, who, murdering his servants, broke in upon him and killed him. After his death, the son of Almagro proclaimed himself governor, but he himself was defeated in battle and put to death. Next came Blasco Nunez Vela from Spain with an audience of four, but he was thrown into prison soon after he arrived. Gonzalo Pizarro, the last of that name in Peru, now marched threateningly upon Lima, where the audience of four was and who proclaimed him governor, but he was soon captured and executed by Pedro de la Gasca. A series of petty quarrels, and the tiresome story of the substitution of one ruling functionary for another make up a great part of the subsequent history, and in 1821 she was declared independent, and even after that quarrels were frequent not only internal but external.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858. 1. In this year were issued three values, viz.: 1 dinero, blue; 1 peseta, red; and $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, yellow. The design was as follows: Arms, (Llama, tree, etc.) in centre on colored ground in circle. Inscription "PORTE-FRANCO, CORREOS:" on left side the value in pesos; on the right the value in centavos. Squares in each corner. Bordering of double lines. Colored imprint on white paper. 2. "CORREOS" at sides instead of the value and plain circle. Flags around arms.

1860.—Same as 1858. Crossed ferns below, arms inside of circle. Smaller wreath above arms than in 1858 issue. 1 dinero, blue; 1 peseta, red.

1862.—1. Arms in circle on colored ground. Colored imprint on white paper. Bordering of single lines. 1 dinero, red. 2. Similar device. Bordering of double lines. 1 peseta, red-brown. 3. Same. Arms on white ground. 1 dinero, red. 4. Similar device. Cornucopia on white ground. 1 dinero, blue; 1 peseta, pink. 5. Trial stamps were issued for this year, of the following design: Arms in white relief. Black imprint on colored paper. 1 dinero, white; 1 peseta, white.

1866.—Llama in shield. Above in ribbon "PORTE-FRANCO," above ribbon "CORREOS (5) PERU." Below shield value in words; fancy ornaments on each side of shield. Bordering of single lines. 5 centavos, green; 10 centavos, red; 20 centavos, brown.

1874.—1. Arms in oval. At bottom of engraving value in words; above the first letter of value and last letter is the figure of value in an oval. Above figure in oval, on each side of stamp, is the figure spelled in words. Above arms "CORREOS DEL PERU." In each corner at top is figure of value enclosed in shield. 2 centavos, violet; 5 centavos, blue. 2. Arms in centre in oval. A line is outside of oval, inside of which "CORREOS DEL PERU" at top, and at bottom value in words. At each corner at top is figure of value. All the above is on a shield ornamented throughout with fancy scrolls, etc. Shield is cut off at bottom of stamp by the word "FRANQUEO," which runs from left to right across the bottom of stamp. 10 centavos, green; 20 centavos, carmine; 1 centavo, orange. 3. Large stamp. Mountain. Sun in background. Mountain and sun enclosed in a sort of an oval, with squares with one end cut off, intersecting it at each corner, outside of which is a ribbon with the following inscribed thereon: "PERU. CINCUENTA (50) CENTAVOS. CORREOS. CINCUENTA (50) CENTAVOS." Bordering of parallel lines. 50 centavos, green. 4. Large stamp. Sun in oblong ornamented at each corner. In each corner the figure of value in a broken square. At top of stamp, in ribbon curved outward is "PERU." At bottom, in ribbon curved outward is "CORREOS." On right side "UN SOL." On left side "UN SOL." 1 sol, red.

1879.—Sun in oval ribbon. Inside of ribbon is inscribed "CORREOS DEL PERU." At bottom of oval ribbon value in words. In each corner value in figures. Ornamented throughout. 1 centavo, yellow.

1880.—Same design as 1879. 1 centavo, green; 2 centavos, carmine; 5 centavos, blue; 10 centavos, green; 20 centavos, violet. 50 centavos.—Large stamp surcharged "PLATA," etc. 50 centavos, green. Same as issue of 1874. Also 1 sol, red. Same as 1874. As there has been such an endless number of surcharges by the Chilians for this country for the present year, we will not notice them here, but collectors can find full description of them in "New Issues."

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1874.—Very large oblong stamp. At top "PERU." Below "CORREOS." Below that is the figure of an ocean steamship inclosed in an ornamental oval. Below ship is "DEFICIT o FRANQUEO." Below that is a shield in which is the engraving of a Llama. At the bottom is the figure of value, from which, on the left side, running upwards in a wave-like ribbon, is the value in words, and the same thing is noticeable on the right side. Each value varies slightly in design. 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

1879.—Like the 1 centavo stamp of this issue, only it has "DEFICAT" above. 1 centavo, brown.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

Arms in centre. At each side of arms is the figure of value. Below arms is the value in words, printed in large type. Below that is the word "CENTAVOS;" at top of stamp is "CORREOS." Ornaments, tassels, lines, etc., make up most of the fancy work. 2 centavos, 5 centavos, 10 centavos, 20 centavos, 50 centavos.

There were stamps for Lima, which we will describe under a different heading, in a future number.

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A. M. CROUTER,

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155 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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EDITORIAL.

"You have been well Phil (ed) ately," remarked the office-boy after the appearance of our last number. His language struck us as being too utterly familiar to pass without rebuke; not only was the dignity of our office as editor of the *Empire City Philatelist* in jeopardy, but our character as a domesticated patron of sobriety, and not given to late hours, and the consequences which befall those, who, not having gauged their capacity, get well filled, was also at stake. While preparing in our mind a lecture to this young man, intending to show therein the error of his ways, the atrociousness of the pun broke upon us, or, as the boys say, "we tumbled to it." The pen-rack that we hurled at the miscreant, intending thereby to have felled him to the floor, missed its mark, which accounts for the horrid din ensuing, while we write, that the son of Poland,—dubbed by the unregenerated street arab as a "glass puddin,"—is creating in his frantic and economic endeavors to patch,—the journal not as yet netting us a princely income—the glass in the upper half of our office door. It is a fact, however, which the reader will not gainsay, that their journal was well-filled and that with most interesting matter. This, with the knowledge that our patrons would not suffer thereby, were we to omit a long discourse upon "Ourselves," considering the nature of the intellectual repast we had selected for them, swayed us in appropriating our "EDITORIAL" column to other uses. New characters have also appeared upon the scene, notably from across the water, our esteemed and well posted friend and Philatelic writer, Mr. T. Martin Wears, for which we make space by casting aside several features, which, though not strictly Philatelic news or literature, we trust have been entertaining. We are negotiating with several other writers well up in "Our Themes," but as nothing definite has yet grown out of the same, we deem it premature to announce names. But we are digressing, as we started out simply to thank our patrons for the support they have tendered us during the past six months, and the congratulatory effusions they have almost deluged us with since the appearance of the October number. We would also add that we wish them to compare our first number with the last issue, and take the favorable difference of the last as an earnest of what we propose to do in the future. We know that it is possible, and in all probability we will improve and enlarge the journal in the coming six months, fully as much, if not more, than in the past, and shall feel more confident of success in the future after having received so many kind expressions of their approbation and good will.

PHILATELIC NOTES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

A continuation of the Original Series.

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

*"A chield's amang yon takin' notes,
An' faith, he'll prent them."*

The event of the chiefest importance in Britain this month from a stamp collecting stand-point, to which precedence must be here given, is the issue of reply post-cards for inland transmission. These were for sale at the various post-offices throughout the kingdom on the 2nd October. Little or no ingenuity has been displayed in their preparation, as they simply consist of two of our ordinary half-penny cards perforated horizontally. The front one has printed in very diminutive block letters at the left side,—“THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR—THE ANSWER.” This occupies three lines; the only addition that has been found necessary to affix to the combined half is the word “REPLY” in large capitals in the centre. A thin strip of paper runs along the perforation in the stout card to keep the halves from bearing asunder; this, however, is absent in the thin ones. The former are sold at 8d. the half dozen, 6s. 8d. for a parcel of sixty; the latter at 7d., 11s. 8d. for 120. They have been a long time in making their appearance. I mentioned them as on the way in the April number of the *Stamp World*, and by that date the Act 45 Vict. Cap. 2 had been issued to authorize their use. At the time of writing, it is stated that similar cards for foreign transmission are being prepared, a boon we will not likely enjoy for a good few months to come.

The parcels post will probably not be put in operation until the beginning of 1883. Our Postmaster-General has under his consideration, and will give effect to at that time, a scheme whereby the parcels post, which he has established, will become even more of a benefit to the public than it promises at present. According to this, parcels may in future be insured to almost any value. It is further anticipated that in the event of the insurance of parcels being established, it will be followed by the insurance of letters containing money and jewels, of the principle of which Mr. Fawcett has already thoroughly approved of.

Stamp journals here have barely got over the strain of the summer dullness. Mr. Maitland Burnett, editor of the *Philatelic Record*,—“the only journal which rises above the nether level of schoolboy intelligence,” according to an American contemporary—has been off for the last three months to the north,—the far north. During this period the paper has been under the management of Capt. Evans, who has succeeded in producing three most interesting numbers. Capt. Evans, too, it is who is engaged with a catalogue for stamp collectors, which is at present published periodically. It takes cognizance of all the minor varieties to be met with, and is essentially a catalogue for collectors in the true sense of the term.

Other catalogues in Britain, of course, there are, and good ones too. The last edition of Stanley, Gibbons & Co's contains a list of stamps extending to seventy pages, while the appendix of illustrations thereto annexed occupies 56 pages of specially

prepared plate paper, embracing over 1050 different types of stamps. To this an addendum has just been furnished, embodying a catalogue of all recent accumulations from March to September current, inclusive. This addendum extends to eight pages, uniform in size with the catalogue, and is embellished with over 100 engravings.

The only stamp magazines that have survived the dull season, and are calling to their aid all their energies for the busy time at the tag end of the year and the spring of the succeeding, are *Smith's Circular*, the *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, *Record*, *Globe* and *Stamp News*, out of about a dozen which have strove, but strove in vain to establish for themselves a firm footing, and to obtain a hold on the good graces of stamp collectors. This is about the time new comers for winter ought to be putting in an appearance, but as yet I have heard of none.

It has been matter for regret that able amateurs will not come forward, but continue to remain silent in the background; whereas by disseminating what knowledge they possess, it would not only show that they still continue to take a mediocre interest in the hobby which in days gone by held out many irresistible adherements for them. It may be that some consider Philatelic luminaries have degenerated, others may like certain philatelists of whom the aforesaid American editor tells us have abandoned the walks of philately, “and will walk their bed-room floor at midnight instead, and doubtless some of their spare cash will be invested in soothing syrup,” or it may be for some other less explicable reason. I know not; but thanks to Dr. Viner; he has led the way. Although, as yet, the September number of the *Stamp News* has not appeared, I have good reasons for stating we may expect therein a contribution from the pen of this philatelic veteran. It will contain many reminiscences of the Doctor's relating to a period when “timbromania,” as it was then called, was beginning to make some noise in the world.

The “Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal,” one of the oldest stamp periodicals extant, takes a new departure on the entrance into its fifth volume this month. Mr. Hum, the publisher, has been carrying on a work appertaining to coin collecting for the past two years, which, pecuniarily, cannot be termed a success. This branch will in future be merged into the above journal, and will henceforth be known by—but I must take a big dip of ink before I attempt to write so long-winded a title. It is “The Stamp Collectors' Journal, Coin Collector's News, and Bric-a-Brac Chronicle; a monthly magazine devoted to philately, numismatics and bric-a-brac subjects.” I have a few words to say in mitigation of the tardiness of the *Philatelists' Gazette*, a magazine I have been connected with for some time back. In May last it was tried experimentally to publish without the assistance of dealers, but from obvious reasons this did not work,—hence the delay. I may take my readers into confidence and tell them that I am engaged preparing a number combining many new features, which will come out soon under a different publisher.

CORRESPONDENCE.

D. A. Vindin, N. S. W., Australia. Yours of the 28th September received. Thanks for well wishes expressed therein. Note our new advertising rates. Please visit us often.

W. G., Darvill. Will you oblige by mailing to this office number 4 of the “Globe?”

Wm Ridley. Please send your Brooklyn address.

Furnald's “Collector's Guide” (monthly) will make its appearance December 10th.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. M. C.

COINS.

W. Elliot Woodward's fiftieth sale of Coins and Medals took place on October 16, 17 and 18, and consisted of the collection of Prof. J. Grier Ralston, late of Norristown, Penn. Throughout the sale, bidding was quite spirited and was also attended largely.

The catalogue, which was gotten up by Mr. Woodward, was in its way a work of art. In the first part he has fixed his index and immediately after commences his preface: "Unlike the youthful 'Numismatists and Antiquaries' of Philadelphia, who announce under date of 6mo. 1, 1882, that 'Our aim in compiling our catalogues, is to give our own unbiased and original opinions,' my aim, in making a catalogue, always was so to describe the coins offered for sale, that collectors and buyers might know what they were and have some idea as to how they looked, leaving matters of opinion for discussion by more advanced numismatists and antiquaries," and we would add that he has done just as he says; first he gives the number of the lot, next whether in good or bad condition, and thirdly the number of pieces in the lot.

The first piece calling for special attention, is a 1794 dollar; the catalogue describes it thus: "Unusually good, fine for the date. Obverse, every portion distinct, the head unusually bold, the hair at the most prominent point considerably rubbed, Liberty and date fine, the stars all good, those back of the head as usual flat; reverse, the eagle and wreath fine, legend distinct; so good a dollar of 1794 is but seldom offered for sale; *extremely rare*." No better description was needed than that given by Mr. Woodward to satisfy the bidders that they were bidding for a fine specimen and of a *rare* piece. This piece brought \$50, and surely it was worth more, considering the condition and its rarity.

The next piece most worthy of notice and struck down to the highest bidder for \$49, was an 1851 dollar: "Proof impression, not quite brilliant, but uncirculated, and blemished, if any, in but the slightest degree. *Extremely rare*." This piece was another dollar which, we think, should have brought more, considering the condition, which was very good.

The next piece of importance was an 1852 dollar, struck down at \$41.50. "Proof impression, brilliant, *extremely rare*." As for this piece, we think it better by a great deal than those mentioned above, for it was comparatively new and as bright as though it had just emerged from the mint.

Another 1852 dollar, which is described in the catalogue as being a "Struck proof, has been considerably handled, but is scarcely any worn, very fine, *extremely rare*," was bought for \$31. On this piece there was some lively bidding.

A dollar, "1839, Liberty seated; reverse, flying eagle, without stars; struck proof, slightly blemished by handling, but still very fine indeed, *extremely rare*," was sold for \$30.

One piece, an 1866 dollar of Mexico, sold for \$1.60; we make mention of this piece because it represents an historical fact and the overthrow of an empire. This specimen showed on the forehead a break in the die, identical with the spot where Emperor Maximilian received the fatal shot, one bullet entering there; this fracture at the time was regarded by some as an omen of the Emperor's overthrow. But 36 of these imperfect dollars were coined.

The following is a list of some coins which brought a high price, but which we cannot devote space for a minute description.

1804 counterfeit dollar U. S.	\$16 00
1854 dollar, <i>very rare</i>	8 25
1855 " <i>very scarce</i>	7 50
1797 half dollar	25 00
1801 " " " <i>very rare, so fine</i> "	6 40
1815 " " " <i>very rare, uncirculated</i> "	6 50
1853 splendid proof, <i>rare</i>	9 75
1795 dime, <i>very fine</i>	13 25
1799 cent, " "	24 00
1795 " " <i>extremely rare</i> "	10 00
1852 half cent, " <i>brilliant proof, extremely rare</i> "	10 10
1858 proof set; " <i>excessively rare</i> ."	7 pieces, 44 00

One more coin should be noticed, and that is a Good Samaritan shilling. Wyatt's counterfeit. This coin, which is very fine and of silver, brought in the Bushnell sale \$650, but from some cause or causes, for which we cannot account, brought but \$1.82. As this equals the one sold at the Bushnell sale in genuineness, is probably as old, and possesses a better history, *why did it not bring more?*

WORKS OF PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

The same gentleman mentioned above, catalogued the collection of archaeological objects of Mr. Norman Spang, of Etna, Pennsylvania, which were sold at auction by Bangs & Co., of this city.

As we have but little space left in which to review the sale, which took place on October 19 and 20, we will run over the principal pieces.

The catalogue was every bit as fine as the coin catalogue, and we must here award the palm to Mr. Woodward for being the best person we know of to get up a neat and comprehensive catalogue.

The first piece which brought the most was Lot 366a. It was an "Amulet or Bird stone, Ray, Ind.; the head of this piece bears a striking resemblance to the head of a dog, with the ears partially erect; it is probable that what appear to be ears were intended for eyes; the body triangular, the tail not raised, perforations commenced but not finished; material, variegated stone resembling agate and of equal hardness; perfect, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches." This piece brought \$30.

Lot 773. Shell Sogget, from East Tennessee, was from a mound in Sevier county. It had two perforations, and the inner surface was elaborately decorated with a carving, which was thought to represent a coiled rattle-snake, this device being a favorite one for objects of this sort. This piece was perfect, and was, perhaps, the finest object of this description, nearly round, deeply concave. Size, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It brought \$17.

All of the Discoidal stones brought a good price; the highest was \$10 for one from Tellico Mountain, on the head waters of the Tellico River, in Tennessee; this stone's edge was rounded, and it was deeply concave on both sides, and the material was granular quartzite; very fine and of great size, the size being $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Next we have a spade from Union County, Ill., a very fine specimen, for which the owner paid \$25, but in this sale it only brought \$10. The size was $13\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Next we have another Discoidal stone, but this time from Gwinnett Co., in Georgia; edge beveled, concavities large; and of dark, nearly black, material; very fine; size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. This piece brought \$8.

Next is another spade from Illinois; material quartzite, symmetrical and finely wrought, point polished and of unusual size. Size, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. This piece brought \$8.

Another Discoidal, from Yancey county, North Carolina, having deep concavities and of soapstone, brought \$5.75. The size of this piece was $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

A bead from Ohio, of ivory or bone, and in form a long cylinder, shaped like a cigar, 5 inches in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter in the middle and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the ends, *extremely rare*, brought \$5.50.

The following are most worthy of notice:

Lot 391, Discoidal from Franklin Co., Mo.,	\$5 50
" 392, " " " "	5 00
" 394, " " Cherokee Co., N.C.	5 25
" 398, " " Clay " "	5 50
" 395, " " Polk Co., Tenn.	4 00
" 601, Dagger, washed from a mound, on the banks of the Tennessee River, in the freshet of 1865, finely clipped, $8 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	5 25
" 964, Dagger, Germany; $6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	4 10
And lastly,	
" 954, Dagger, Denmark; broad blade, handle contracted; very fine; size, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$, brought.....	4 50

The French must be industrious letter writers. In 1881 one milliard three hundred and fifty million letters passed through the Post-office of France, an increase of four hundred and eighty-five millions since 1877. By dividing the number of letters in 1881 by the number of population, it will be found that thirty-seven letters for each inhabitant must be allowed for the year. So that in France each individual writes one letter in nine days.

GOOD PRICES FOR RARE COINS.

SALE OF THE THIRD DIVISION OF PROF. ANTHON'S COLLECTION.

The sale of the third division of Prof. Charles E. Anthon's numismatic cabinet was concluded yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Bangs & Co. The interest in the sale was unabated and the prices obtained were equally as good as those of the previous day. A double gold ducat of Saxony, F. Augustus I., a very rare and curious coin formerly used as a counter at the Court gaming tables, was sold for \$9.50. A medal dollar of Saxe-Weimar, 1655, struck in commemoration of the death of Bernard, the great Protestant hero of the Thirty Years' War, much prized by collectors, brought \$9. An extraordinary coin known as the catechism dollar, Saxe-Gotha, 1668, bearing on the obverse side the attributes of God, inscribed in German on flames issuing from a circle, changed hands at \$6.50. A silver medal of Goethe from the same dies as the gold impression presented to Goethe by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival at Weimar went at \$8.25. The medals and coins relating to Luther and the Lutheran Reformation were in general demand, and brought good prices. A fine broad dollar without date, 1517 or before, bearing on the obverse side the bust of Frederick III., (the Wise,) Elector of Saxony, Luther's protector, sold for \$20. A sharp and fine Huss-and-Luther dollar of Magdeburg, 1617, first jubilee of the Reformation, was bought for \$16.50. A double Bisleben dollar, 1661, in an unusually good condition, having a bust of Luther on the obverse side and a representation of his birth-place on the reverse, went for \$9.50. A contemporary silver medal on the death of the great reformer, also in admirable condition, brought \$11. Among the German Masonic medals were some very rare objects which brought high prices. In the Swedish division of the collection was a mortuary ducat of gold, Gustavus Adolphus, 1632, which was bought for \$7.25, and a large historical silver medal on the battle of Leipsic, worn by Gustavus Adolphus, went for \$6.25. A unique square copper plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, representing half a dollar in the silver money of Sweden, and belonging to the reign of Charles XII., 1711, brought \$10.10. The coins and medals of Holland were for the most part valuable mementoes of a deeply interesting historical period—the life-time of William of Orange. Their historical and intrinsic value being great, unusually high prices were obtained for the objects classified under this head. A silver medal on the destruction of the Spanish Armada, 1588, one of the leading pieces in the collection, ran up to \$22. This piece is described in many histories and memorandum works, and is in superb condition. A triple dollar on the victory at Turuhout, an interesting memorial of the great Prince Maurice of Orange, was knocked

down, after a good deal of lively bidding, at \$20.50. A silver medallion in *repoussé* on the appointment of William, Prince of Orange, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces, 1672, was eagerly sought after and run up to \$11.50. The last in the list of coins and medals was a fine and extraordinarily large Rembrandt medal by M. C. De Vries, 1873. The piece, which had been subscribed for by the owner, was in perfect condition, and in its execution and dimensions surpassed the Ingraham medal. It is believed to be the largest struck medal known. It sold for \$7.50.

Prof. Anthon's books, principally in German, illustrating this part of his cabinet were next sold, but the prices obtained were far below their real value. The principal sales of books were: "The Coins of the German Emperors and Kings of the Middle Ages," Cappe, 3 volumes, \$9.50; 24 volumes of a weekly publication entitled "Historical Numismatic Amusement," \$20, and "Numismatique du Moyen Age," Joachim Lelewel, 3 volumes, \$15. A rare collection of catalogues was also disposed of, and in a few instances they brought exceedingly high prices. The Ritter von Schultess-Rechburg catalogue, forming an appendix to the Thaler cabinet, sold for \$9.50, and the Ferdinand Ockel auction catalogue, Berlin, Sept. 13, 1869, brought \$7.25. The total amount of the sales was \$1,063. —*N. Y. Times*.

A gentleman from New York is said to have paid \$650, not long ago, for a single coin. He was a coin-collector, and, of course, was under the influence of the "coin-collecting mania." Most of us can understand that mania, for who has not tried to make a collection of cards, or stamps, or shells, or buttons, or something of the kind? The name given to the mania for coin-collecting—"numismatics"—is of French origin. The Romans, however, were great collectors, and some of the specimens preserved by them are now in European museums. The first coin-collector on record was Petrarch, and since his day, the number of collectors has been constantly on the increase. The largest collection is in the British Museum, and it numbers 125,000 pieces.

A boy, who lives in Butte County, in California, recently shot an owl which evidently was once a captive. Attached to one of the bird's legs was a gold dollar, of the coinage of 1856. The coin was fastened to the bird by means of a piece of wire. The bird was an aged one, and the dollar evidently had been carried many years.

It is estimated that the gold dollar is used by 80,000,000 of people; the British sovereign by 35,000,000; the French franc by 77,000,000; the silver dollar of all countries by about 552,000,000. —*Boston Traveller*.

NEW ISSUES.

BARBADOES :—It is said, that there will be a new issue of adhesive stamps for this colony, also envelopes, wrappers, news-bands, and cards.

ICELAND :—There has been emitted a new 3 ore, buff, for both official and general.

MEXICO :—In addition to those chronicled in our last, we have a

24 centavos, violet.

ORANGE FREE STATES :—The four pence, blue, has been surcharged "3" in black ink and will be used as a provisional.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—There has been announced for this colony a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, which is similar to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Victoria.

SWITZERLAND :—The new issue for this country consists of

2 centimes,	buff,
3 "	grey,
5 "	brown,
10 "	red,
12 "	blue,
15 "	yellow,
20 "	orange,
25 "	green,
40 "	grey,
30 "	blue,
1 franc, red-brown.	

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC :—The *Stamp News* says: "We have received information that, owing to the stock of 1c. adhesives being exhausted, a provisional has been made by surcharging the 2c. with the lower value, but cannot vouch for the authenticity of this."

MARTINIQUE :—A new post-card was issued for this place on May last, and we allowed the fact to pass without noticing it. The description is as follows: "Martinique—Carte-Postale—Ce cote est exclusivement," etc., (this is in three lines). Two lines have been made for the address, the first line as usual commencing with M. It is typographed in black on red, the other side being white. Postage is prepaid by affixing two 5 centimes stamps in the upper right hand corner.

CHIHUAHUA :—*Le Timbre Post* chronicles a stamp found in an old collection. The design is as follows: The Mexican eagle in centre, on the left "Correos," on the right "Chihuahua," below "Ps." above "Un," all in a circle. Colored imprint, on white. Rouletted on lines.

TASMANIA :—There is a private post-card lately issued in this colony. The design is as follows: It measures 118x78 mm.; the inscription is as follows: "Waleh's Tasmanian Post-Card. All persons who approve of the introduction of a penny post-card for delivery in any part of the colony, are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this card. The address only to be written on this side." Below is the word "To," and in the upper right hand corner is a place for the stamp, with the directions "Inland Postage 2d., Town Postage 1d."

TURKEY :—It is said this country will have an entire new set of adhesives of a new design.

VICTORIA :—There is a variety of the 1d. post-card, in which the arms are smaller and slightly different than those in use commonly. It is said there will be a number of post-cards (official) for the various departments.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

By T. MARTIN WEARS.

For the last few months the inhabitants have been supplying us with numerous additions to our stock of stamps and post-cards for this island. Most of our readers are doubtless aware that the values in the first three issues are not indicated, and that at the present moment they have none on which the penny value is specially impressed. This appears to have been more in request than the others, so that a provisional has been concocted by taking the current green sixpence, deleting the word, and putting in its place the former value. This surcharge is effected by pen and ink, there being two different varieties, one in red ink, the other in black. It is certainly a rough and ready system to pursue, and for my own part, unless I saw the stamps post-marked, and on their original envelope, I certainly would have misgivings as to their authenticity.

Philatelists know that the carmine stamp has been accustomed to do service as a penny value, without any indication whatever on it. The Trinidadians, however, have now found it advisable to impress it with "ONE PENNY," thinking, no doubt, that if it does little good, it will do less harm. The printing is of the same type as the current half-penny. In common with other of the West Indian Islands, *e. g.* St. Vincent, a $\frac{1}{2}$ provisional was formed by dividing the 1d. vertically down the centre, and allowing each to stand for a halfpenny value.

But, in addition to these provisional adhesives, a resuscitation in the shape of a local has just been brought to light. It is rectangular, and has in the upper portion a steamer sailing to right, in the lower the initials L. McL. in the form of a monogram. The background is composed of shaded horizontal lines, enframed by an ornamental border. Like its other insular compeers, this stamp is devoid of any mark of value, and is imperforate, engraved in *taille-douce*, dark blue on thick white paper. It appears that the local was issued in the early part of the year 1847 by the owners of the steamer *Lady McLeod*, for the purpose of franking letters between two towns in the island—Port of Spain and San Fernando; and that they were sold at the rate of four dollars per hundred.

So much for the adhesives; but I may as well remark, before passing on to a description of the lately issued post-cards, that a new series including the values $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 5s. is at present in preparation.

Like the adhesives, the cards too are merely temporary. They bear the following inscription in five lines: "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," "TRINIDAD (TRINITE)," the words "POST-CARD" separated by the royal arms, "FOR COUNTRIES WITHIN 300 MILES SERVED BY BRITISH PACKETS," "THE

ADDRESS ONLY," &c. In the space for the adhesive stamp, ruled in the right upper corner, are printed the words "POSTAGE STAMP" and "ONE PENNY" above and below. There are two varieties: the inscriptions, although both in black, are on a white as well as on a pale buff card, and are franked by the carmine adhesive (value 1d.), as also by the provisional penny in red on 6d. green described above.

It may be as well to note here, while on the subject of colonial post-cards, an event which has ultimately been crowned with success. A party in Tasmania desiring the introduction of penny post-cards, issued one of his own as follows:—Space for stamp in upper right-hand corner, lettered "ISLAND POSTAGE 2d., TOWN POSTAGE 1d.;" within an ornamented frame is the following inscription: "WALCH'S TASMANIAN POST CARD. All persons who approve of the introduction of a penny postal card for delivery in any part of the colony are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this card. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE." This card had the desired effect of inducing the postal authorities to issue one of their own, and from this time dates the issue of cards for the island of Tasmania, under the circumstances above mentioned.

BRIEFS.

The article entitled *Britain: Its Stamps*, by T. Martin Wears, which was commenced in the October number of the New Jersey Philatelist, we have perused and find it written in his usual instructive style and is one of his best. Part I. explains to the reader the manner in which the Penny Post was first introduced, and contains a laughable anecdote of Rowland Hill. We have every reason to believe that his subsequent parts will be interesting.

THE PHILATELIST'S GAZETTE.—Mr. Fred. Tozer has given this magazine over to Mr. M. Arthur, of Dumfriesline, Scotland, and that gentleman will be its future publisher. T. Martin Wears will be editor. We expect to get an excellent medium, now that Mr. Wears is editor.

Mr. F. T. Mills has again possession of the "Stamp World," and Mr. Collins has lied to "Yale" and his Alma Mater. We do not for a moment suppose that the progress of this journal will be in the least impeded by this *Stamp pede*, and have every confidence in the new regime.

J. T. Hanford is hard at work on his forthcoming annual directory for 1883. It promises largely and should be liberally subscribed to.

Publisher Mling, of the "Triumph," is also industriously at work on his new directory. He must be as busy as a beaver with all of the publications which he advertises as being issued from his office.

Mr. Woodward announces another sale—time not as yet specified.—which will include a quantity of Masonic Bric-a-Brac, China Punch Bowls—of a capacity, we suppose, fitted for the approaching holiday season—original Seals of a great number of extinct European Lodges, Banners, Regalias, Jewels, etc., a selection of curios from Japan and the South Sea Islands, ours, warclubs, lances, etc., objects of natural history, teeth of the sperm whale and the mastodon, skulls, tusks, elaborately ornamented in artistic designs. Due notice of date of sale will be given in these columns.

CURIOSITIES. 50 foreign stamps, all different, 7c.
5 foreign copper coins, all different, 15c.; 3 confederate bills, all different, 15c.; 6 minerals, all different, 15c.; 30 fancy adv. cards, all different, 10c.
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A pamphlet showing how to buy, what to avoid, the best method of affixing stamps, etc., etc., 3 cents, post free.

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In order to dispose of the remainder of the Edition of 1882 of my Collectors' Directory, I have reduced the price to ten cents and will send it to any address post-free. Buy it once and you will always want it. 52 pages of fine printing; a valuable work of reference.

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WEBSTER.

The following from Webster, page 1164, shows
the value of the Illustrative Definitions in

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary



1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, fore-top-mast-stay sail;
4, fore-course; 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant
sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore sky-sail; 9, fore-royal
studding sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding-
sail; 11, foretop-mast studding-sail; 12, main-
course; 13, maintopsail; 14, maintop-gallant
sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17,
main royal studding-sail; 18, main top-gallant
studding-sail; 19, maintop-mast studding sail;
20, mizzen-course; 21, mizzen-top sail; 22,
mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal; 24,
mizzen sky-sail; 25, mizzen-sparker.

The pictures in Webster under the 12 words,
Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse,
Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships,
(pages 1164 and 1219) **Steam engine, Tim-**
bers, define 343 words and terms far better
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